Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, October 21, 1837.** **Whole No. 847.**

THE SEY.

Beautiful the sky!
Under not the gorgeous ways have seemed
Such purely circles trod by angel feet;
Image of light for spirits only meet,
Never, except in dreams,
Opened the realms unknown, the eternal place
Since down descend so angels' tents;
Day and age crowned Night alternate reign,
Never have rendered his throne unavailing, yet the day
Will speedily come, when they shall yell to the
discomfiture and disgrace of her mercenary foe."—
Jones replied not, but it was evident from the
cast of ferocious which overspread his features that
he had not been displeased at the stranger's
remark. At length, breaking the silence he said,
"Stranger, I should, be loth to injure a brave man
than the coming morrow—if you can conveniently
remain with us."
"My name," replied the traveller, "is Oliver; business
of an urgent nature compels me to decline your
proffered kindness.—I shall therefore set your hospitality no longer than the remaining light permits me to proceed."
"Truly, it seems to me, replied the host, 'as you
are on an urgent embassy, you do not use the most
expeditious mode of proceeding."
The stranger coloured slightly at the allusion to
his humble manner of travelling, but replied, 'We
are constantly governed by circumstances, it is not exactly of choice that I walk, I must confess—
but having lost my horse, and Rodney Ridge, it
seems to procure another, I was compelled to move
on foot."
"Indeed" replied Mrs. Jones, "you were unfortunate, but your case is not remediless, As Mr. Oliver
is of necessity compelled to stay with us, and intends
turning to her husband, we might assist him on her
journey."
If the gentleman,' replied the husband, 'will
accept the use of a horse he shall certainly be
welcome to one, as long as he has occasion to use
it."
Oliver bowed respectfully to this unexpected liberality, and replied, 'I am much obliged to you, but
be assured you shall have no cause to
regret having thus extended kindness to one under
misfortune, I will not say disgrace, as
may possibly arise, when I may be able to make
some return for it. Your horse is unsolicited, and at the
same time as gratefully.
The sun had but just risen and began to chase
the shadows of night from the earth, when the stranger
mounted beans on the eastern hills, when the traveller, having partaken of an early repast, mounted
a road lined with forest, and intersected only by
out for him. The village of Camden, toward which
he directed his course, lay twenty miles due
east from the hospitable habitation where he had
spent the night, and it was noon ere he reached
the banks of Wateree, a river 100 acres wide,
which glides slowly and majestically onward to the
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several his attention, he gazed admiringly on the
tall and wide spreading oaks, and the gigantic
poplars which rose perpendicular in the air, while
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Bids the woods in murky masses fly,
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Jones,
Jefferson,
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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Hero of King's Mountain.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

It was at the close of a long autumnal day as the shades of twilight began to reinstate the sovereignty of darkness, that a traveller on horseback observed approaching the secluded yet beautiful village of ——. The traveller was in a deep
being secluded, because it was far removed
any highway, retired in the solitude of the
and had consequently but few visitors. There
but one public house in the village, and that
was not commonly found in the residences
country gentlemen, and this, together with the
and other peculiarities which distinguished
the premises, its neatness and the air of
comfort which pervaded it, but was known
to the passer by, as a place where King George shall bring them
to their senses.'
Here you heard anything from the North,
hastened the landlord to inquire the news of the
scene of the British army in that quarter?"
"Why, sir," replied the traveller, I stayed from
three not long since, and the sentiment stated, that
Washington was still retreating before our conquering
army."
"Then you are a Briton,' said the stranger.
"No, replied the host, 'I can not say that I am,
but I am a friend to my country, and would that
every
I was not say that neither,' said the host, 'I am of
Scotch and Irish extraction, but as it's all the
same kingdom, I consider myself the country men of
both. I have lived here for many years, and have
by my industry, and by the assistance of seeing
fellow man in this retirement,"
"I am happier for you,' said the stranger, 'the
ratched side of the picture of war presents a sad
ntlement from its troubled scenes rather desirable
the hospitable mansion of the landlord of
from the conflict. I myself have sometimes pined
for the post, for a lodge in some vast wilderness
The scenes of which you speak, said Mr. Jones,
are too distressing to behold with insensibility.
would to heaven that I had never witnessed
something, he checked himself lest he should
betray his country men into a premature
disclosure of his political sentiments—I know not,
he continued 'where this state of anarchy and confusion will end.
It will end,' replied the traveller, and his eye
kindled as he spoke, 'in the triumph of the oppressed and the resignation of their rights; it can
not end otherwise.'
The accusation that I have received, stranger,' said
Jones, 'have almost induced a belief in my mind,
that a very long time will prevail. I have recently
heard of the almost universal success of the British
arms.'
'Mr. Jones,' said the traveller, 'the kindness, and
hospitality you have manifested toward me, forbids
me to believe that character in your political sentiments are, I can be otherwise than safe in expressing my mind freely—I tell you the cause of America must succeed, no matter how determined and apparently hopeless it be at present. If the odds were tenfold greater I should not despair, the arm of a freeman bared for the defence of his country is nerved with an energy which belongs not to the oppressor, and though past vindicliveness may have rendered his throw unavailing, yet the day will speedily come, when they shall yell to the
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Advertisements

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table Universal Pill, whole-
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ETH'S VEGETABLE UNI-
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Household's Pills.
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ing more than the remaining
the light-worn brow, God's sign of peace, ap-
pears.
lovely is the morn!
After warrior, a step united take,
For all the East, a gentle rolled,
The broad Heaven in its blue depth is dyed,
And in the deepening stars, as when at old,
Some race was born!
Joy spreads from the King of Day,
In a dazzling robe of golden light;
Saddened earth smiles in the ruddy ray,
The old ivory peaks glow with a circle bright.
Happy days how fair!
Nothing rife have hushed their hurried flow,
Every winds have sighed themselves to sleep;
In the deepening mode of gentleness, and low,
Silence settles even on the deep,
Earth seems wape in prayer;
Praise on this sacred expanse,
And as to mortal skill was never given,
Conscious, seems to look, with eager glance,
And thought beside him now the gates of Heaven!
e glorious the West;
in the red Titan seeks his ocean bails;
like a flaming Paradise of gold;
like a beautiful vision of other worlds,
are myriad crimson banners are unrolled;
from the blazing crest
most mountainy summit the fiery rain;
streams of silver wept through verdant vales;
stained clime and the golden plain.
Day-dream—oh, cloud-creation hailed
beauteous by night;
soft and clear, the poly places beam,
ful and lovely as the sweetest star;
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SPEECH OF MR. CLAY ON THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

The speech of Mr. Clay in the Senate, on the Sub Treasury Bill, was in all its details a masterly exposition of the causes, and consequences of the existing pecuniary embarrassment of the country. No man perhaps more intimately understands the subject than the eloquent senator from Kentucky, and none certainly can more distinctly see the direful result of the measures now pursuing.

We regret our inability to give more than the following extracts, which are commended to the especial notice of our readers.

Prior to that series of unfortunate measures which led for its object the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, and the discontinuance of its fiscal agency for the Government, the people upon earth never enjoyed a better currency or had exchanges better regulated, than the people of the United States. Our money in its intrinsic appraisal to have attained as great perfection as any thing human can possibly reach. The profusion of United States and local banks presented a true image of our system of General and State Governments, and worked quite as well. Not only within the country had we a local and general currency perfectly sound, but in whatever quarter of the globe American commerce had penetrated, there also did the bills of the Bank of the United States command unbounded credit and confidence. Now we are in danger of having fixed upon us, indefinitely as to time, that medium—an irredeemable paper currency—which, in the universal consent of the commercial world, is regarded as the worst. How has this reverse come upon us? Can it be doubted that it is the result of those measures to which I have adverted? When, at the very moment of adopting them, the very consequences which have happened were foretold as inevitable, it is necessary to look elsewhere for their cause? Never was prediction more distinctly made; never was fuller history more literal and exact.

Let us suppose that those measures had not been adopted, that the bank of the United States had been rechartered, that the public deposites had remained undisturbed; and that the Treasury order had never issued; is there not every reason to believe that we should be now in the enjoyment of a sound currency; that the public depositories would be now safe and forthcoming; and that the suspension of specie payments in May last would not have happened?

The cause of our present difficulties may be stated in another way. During the late Administration, we have been deprived of the practical benefit of a free government, in the forms, it is true, renained and were observed, but the essence did not exist. In the place of self-government, the collected wisdom, the aggregate will of the whole, or at least of a majority, models and directs the course of public affairs. In its despotism, the will of a single individual governs. In a practically free government, the Executive controls the Chief Magistrate: in an arbitrary government, the Chief Magistrate controls the nation. And has this not been our situation in the period mentioned? Has not power been forced his own will on the nation? Have not all those disastrous measures—the veto of the bank; the removal of the deposites; the rejection of the land bill; and the Treasury order, which have led to our present unfortunate condition, been adopted, in spite of the wishes of the country, and in opposition, probably, to those of the dominant party itself.

The moral dedocible from the past is, that our free institutions are superior to all others, and can be preserved in their purity and excellence only upon the stern condition that we shall never lose the obligations of ourselves one moment to all the ties of party, or to individual dictation: and that we shall never compromit, upon any pretext whatever, the sovereign will, as we recently condemn.

The great evil under which the country labors is the suspension of the banks to pay specie, the total derangement in all domestic exchanges, and the paralysis which has come over the whole business of the country. In regard to the currency, it is not that a given amount of bank notes will not now command as much as the same amount of specie would have done prior to the suspension, but it is the failure, the danger of an uncertainable paper money, and not the lawfully or permanently fixed upon the people, that fills them with apprehensions. Our great object should be to re-establish, as soon as necessary, and thereby to restore the exchanges, and revive the business of the country.

The first impression which the measures brought forward by the Administration make is, that they consist of temporary expedients, looking to the supply of the necessities of the Treasury, without any intention to provide a currency, or to relieve the community, or to aggravate than alleviate the sufferings of the people. None of them proposes to restore the disorders in the actual currency of the country; but the people, the States, and their banks, are left to shift for themselves as they may best can. The Administration, after having usurped between the States and their banks, and made them unto the Federal service, without the consent of the States, after having pulled and pawed them; after having brought them, or constrained to bring them, into their present situation, now suddenly turns its back upon them, leaving them to their fate! It is not content with that; it must absolutely execrate their cause. And the very people who were told by the Administration that these banks would supply them with a better currency, are now left to struggle as they can with the very currency which the Government recommended to them, but which it now refuses to receive!

The professed object of the Administration is to establish what it terms the currency of the Constitution, which it proposes to create by restricting the Federal Government, in all receipts and payments, to the exclusive use of specie, and by refusing all bank paper whether convertible or not. It discloses all purposes of crippling or putting down the banks of the States; but we shall better determine the design or the effect of the measures recommended, by considering them together, as one system.

Is it practicable for the Federal Government to put down the State banks, and to introduce an exclusive metallic currency? In the operations of this Government, we should ever bear in mind that political power is distributed between it and the States, and that, whilst our duties are few and clearly defined, the great mass of legislative authority abides with the States. That banks exist without us, independent of us, and in spite of us. We have no constitutional power or right to put them down. Why then, seek their destruction, openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, by discrediting their notes, and by bankrupt laws, and bills of pains and penalties? What are these banks now so fearfully and denounced? Intruders, aliens, enemies that have fastened their way into the bosom of our country against our will! Reduced to their elements, and the analysis shows that they consist of, 1st, of stockholders; 2d, debtors; and 3d, bill holders and other creditors. In some one of these three relations, a large majority of the people of the United States stand. In making war upon the banks, therefore, you wage war upon the people of the United States. It is not a mere abstraction that you would kick and cuff, and trample and destroy, but a sensitive, generous, confiding people, who are unconsciously turning their eyes towards you, and imploring relief. Never, since that you inflict upon the banks, reaches them. From the stockholders it passes by.

True wisdom it seems to me, requires that we should not seek after, if we could discover, that unbearable abstract perfection; but should look to what is practicable in human affairs, and accommodate our legislation to the unremovable condition of things. Since the States and the People have their banks and their bills, and since we have no constitutional authority to put them down, our duty is to leave to them all but what is exclusively national, and to exert all our constitutional powers to make that safe, and to perform, in the most beneficial manner, the purposes of their institution. We should embank, not destroy, the foreboding stream which sometime threatens an inundation.

* * *

But there are some more specific objections to this project of Sub-Treasuries, which deserve to be noticed. The first is its monarchy. The Sub-Treasurer and his business constitute the only guaranty for the safety of the immense sums of public money which pass through their hands. It has to be compared with that which is possessed through the agency of the banks. The collector, who is to be Sub-Treasurer, pays the money to the bank, and the bank to the safe burning officer. Here are checks, you propose to destroy them. Here are the safe and unexpired, of all, the bank, with its machinery of president, directors, cashier, teller and clerks, all of whom are so many sentinels. At the very moment when the Secretary of the Treasury tells us how well the Sub-Treasury system works, he has communicated to Congress a circular signed by himself, exhibiting his distrust in it; for he expects in that circular that the public moneys, when they amount to a large sum, shall be specially deposited with those very banks which he would repudiate. In the State of Kentucky, (other gentlemen can speak of their respective States,) although it has existed but about forty-five years, three Treasurers, selected by the Legislature for their established characters of honor and strictly private faithless. And the list of the delinquency of one is the history of all. It commenced in human weakness, yielding to the earliest solicitations for temporary loans, with the most positive assurances of a punctual return. But repayment failed, and weak human nature to such temptations. How easily will it be, as has been done, to indemnify the sureties out of the public money, and squander the residue?

2. Then there is the liability to favoritism. In the receipts, a political partisan or friend may be accommodated in the payment of duties, in the disbursement in the purchase of bills, in drafts upon the convenient and favorite offices, and in a thousand ways.

3. The fearful increase of Executive patronage. Instead of thousands of new officers are to be created; for this bill is a mere compromise between the Executive and all are to be placed under the direct control of the President.

4. Lastly, pass this bill, and from every quarter its friends may profess to be its aim, that perfect union of the purse and the sword, to justify dreaded by our British and Revolutionary ancestors, becomes absolute and complete. And who can doubt it who knows that over the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and every Sub-Treasurer, the President has the power to exercise a controlling sway? To exact implicit obedience to his will!

* * *

Hitherto I have considered this scheme of Sub-Treasuries as it is: now let me see how it represent it—a system solely for the purpose of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public money, as specie exclusively, without any bank agency whatever. But it is manifest that it is a system which will not, and is not intended to, a vast and ramified connexion of government agents, by which the public money will in Washington, and every Sub-Treasurer will be a little Treasury. The receiver general to draw on the several Sub-Treasurers in payment for all the disbursements of Government. No late restriction has as to the denomination of the drafts or checks. He may throw them into amounts adapted to the purchase of remittances, and give them all the appearance and facilities of bank transactions. The great branches of this system, that at New York will be the most important, since about one-half of the duties is collected there. Every dollar of that amount, command a premium from every point of the Union, for the great money centre of the country. Issued in convenient sums, they will circulate freely, and become the basis of the whole specie of the country concentrated in the principal city. Whether the Secretary of the Treasury, at New York, and represented by the Sub-Treasurer, will be a unique, or will be found throughout the country. The responsibility of the Sub-Treasurer will be consequently greatly increased, and the Government will remain bound to guaranty the redemption of all the checks, drafts, and remittances which the denomination emitted upon the faith of the money in his custody, and will be liable to be sued to the hazard of the loss of the amount or specie in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer. Before the commencement of each session of Congress, of this Government paper shall be required to present a list of its agents, with a statement of their sums, it will be found inconvenient or incorrect. Such a system of restriction, and it will be ultimately abandoned.

In the Senate prepared to consent to place the whole of the public money now collected for the revenue of the country, at the will of the President, or, which is the same thing, in the custody of a person acting in obedience to his will, but not him at the head of any more powerful and influential system of Government banks that ever existed!

Silk Intelligence.

Letters Relating to Silk.—It appears that the importation of silk goods during the last year ending Sept. 30, last year amounted to more than seventeen millions of dollars, being near to twenty millions more than the year before.

The Committee of Congress, on the subject of silk, say that the disproportion of value to be exported for the last twenty or thirty years, between the imports and exports, has occurred chiefly from the increase of population, and which is becoming greater every year, will, it is believed, present the American States with the fact of the silk encouragement which may be extended to them by the National and State Legislatures, for producing the raw material in sufficient quantities to supply the demand for the whole of the country. Such being the case, no fears need be entertained of our ever stocking the market, so long as the demand for silk goods shall exist.

The Committee say further, that "could a specific description of the practical culture of the Mulberry tree, and the management of the silk worm, be published to the world, *it would finally become one of the greatest silk growing countries in the world.*" The thorough knowledge of the culture is now pervasive every section of the country. In fact, the enough knowledge of the culture is now pervasive every section of the country. In fact, the governments are giving encouragement, and nothing wanted but the practical knowledge under the existing state of things, and more perseverance than has yet been exhibited, and we should soon be able to report something to be done in any preceding year. Our state governments are now offering premiums for the raising of silk growers which they ought not to neglect.

Among the states offering bounty is the state of Maine, offering a bounty of 5 cents on every pound of cocoons grown within the state, and 10 cents on every pound of silk reeled.

Vermont offers a bounty of ten cents on every pound of cocoons grown in the United States.

Connecticut offers a bounty of one dollar on every hundred of Italian or White Mulberry trees, cultivated five years, and fifty cents on every pound of silk reeled on an improved reel.

Pennsylvania offers a bounty of fifty cents on every pound of cocoons, 20 cents for reeling, and 10 cents for every pound of silk spun, equal to two dollars on the pound. It is now for the legislature of Pennsylvania to say whether a half a gill, or a $12½ part of a bushel, and has the present year, fifty bushels or more of the first quality of Tea leaf.—*Northampton Courier.*

Wet Leaves.—Experience, the past season, has satisfied us that feeding the silk worm on wet leaves is the most ingenious way to cause death, or the quality of the cocoon. We have fed with leaves wet with dew and rain, and have never seen worms more healthy, or better cocoons. The same is true, so far as the experience of others has come to our knowledge.

Preserving the Morus Multicaulis.—In reply to repeated inquiries how to preserve the Morus Multicaulis through the winter, we will say, we give the following methods, which have been practised with success. The first is to take a good order by taking them up soon after the frost had taken off the leaves, and burying them in a dry, sandy knoll, so that the water cannot reach the earth intimately with the trees, and use no manure, or the sprouts will start and destroy them. Some have left the trees in the earth, but in the same manner of burying, but kept finely. Freezing does not injure them, so long as they are completely covered with earth. I have known them left in the cellar, in the same manner, but it is better, mixed with sand, which is the best way to keep cuttings taken off in the fall.

From the Chambersburg Repository.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

In passing through Gettysburg a few days ago, I was struck with the external appearance of Pennsylvania College. It has been built but a few years, is near its completion, and will be occupied in the next session. In point of beauty and accommodation omitted upon the faith of the country, as his country, as his country, as his

ATTENTION ABSENTEES.

Patrick Collins, late of Florence, Alab. "having left," will please remit us the balance of his subscription due the S. E. Post.

Michael Dunn, John Kemison, and Dr. F. M. Bacon, removed from Boonville, Mo. without settling their accounts or giving us notice, will be placed on our Black List as dishonest delinquents, unless they remit their arrearages due.—The way *our patrons* at *Boonville and Palestine*, Mo. have "diddled us, is a caution to all natur!" In addition to the above named, we allude to D. Adams, Robert Hood, M. Son, Jas. S. Hutchinson, &c. &c.

Lucius B. Phippens has left Canton, Conn. without remembering his dues to the printer. He will please remit us $2 as early as may be convenient.

Jacob Whiteman left Manayunk, Pa. for the State of Ohio in such a hurry, as to forget that he was indebted to us for 18 months subscription. Our friends in Ohio will please remind this scythian of his delinquency, and the grievous sin of defrauding the printer.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, October 21, 1837.

DELINQUENT AGENTS.

Subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, Casket, &c. at Nashville, Tennessee, and its vicinity, are cautioned not to pay any subscriptions to Norvell and White, or C. C. Norvell.—If we can obtain a suitable agent, the accounts will be sent on for settlement, if not, all the subscriptions at Nashville will be discontinued at the end of the current six months unless paid in advance.

The agents in St. Louis, Mo. have made no returns for two years past.—The subscribers at St. Louis, will please defer making any further payments to J. P. Eeily, or to Meech and Dinnes, we shall endeavour to obtain a good agent for that city with whom subscribers will adjust their accounts.

Jonathan Dennis, late traveling agent in Chester County, has absconded to Illinois after defrauding us and other publishers of a large amount of collections. He is a most abandoned scoundrel and is unworthy of trust or confidence from any person. He is a tailor by trade, and lame, moving on a crutch, but he will prefer swindling if he can meet any person in the west, so credulous as to trust him, in preference to working at his trade; it was hoped that an apprenticeship in our House of Refuge had reformed him, but he is too rotten at heart to be amended.

On Monday the 16th inst. Congress adjourned to the first Monday in December next.

We have received the first number of the Backwoodsman, a weekly paper, published at Grafton, in the State of Illinois.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The subject of Animal Magnetism, has excited some attention in England, where many experiments have been made. We extract from an article in Blackwood's Magazine, for September last, an account of two cases, at the same time confessing our utter and entire want of faith.

Before laying the more scientific report of Mr. Brown, as read at the last meeting of the Metropolitan Association before our readers, we may be allowed to describe a visit which we paid to the baron in compliance with his invitation. On entering the room, No. 8, Maddox street, we saw a party of twelve or thirteen gentlemen standing on the floor. Baron Dupotet, a man of very prepossessing appearance, with fine dark intelligent eyes, was seated in front of a gentleman who had offered himself for experiment. After keeping the points of their thumbs together for some time, till the temperature of both was the same, the baron pressed his hands on the patient's shoulders, and passed lightly over his arms till their hands again touched. He repeated this two or three times, and then spreading forth his hand with the fingers closed, he moved it gently, with a downward motion, over the patient's face, at about two inches distance from his nose. He then continued the waving action of his hand down the stomach and legs, and, having finished the whole length of the body, returned to the brow. This was continued for nearly a quarter of an hour, and the patient persisted in saying he experienced no change. At last, however, he seemed to feel some of the effects the baron had foretold; his colour disappeared, and he confessed that his heart beat in a way he had never experienced before. The baron continued his manipulations with renewed activity, and shortly told us he had acquired a certain degree of influence over the patient, which a few more days of the magnetic operation would complete. He now stood up and informed us that the attraction established between himself and his patient was already so great that it would be impossible for the magnetised to resist following him to whatever part of the room he went. He then, in five or six long deliberate steps, proceeded to the lobby at the top of the stairs, looking round all the time at the patient, who struggled with himself for some time, but yielded to the influence, and cried out for us to hold him, or he must follow, as if he were dragged by a strong chain! As the gentleman appeared considerably excited, the baron did not think it right to carry the experiment any farther. Some of the company being extremely anxious to see the effect of the magnetism on a somnambulist, the baron introduced his domestic, Julie, and made her sit down on the sofa. Julie seems a quiet, simple peasant, of about forty years of age, not good-looking, and rather fat, but withal of a prepossessing appearance, and very modest, retiring manners. After a few minutes' conversation with several of the spectators, in answer to whose questions she said she had not been in good health, but felt herself greatly benefited by the baron's treatment, the experiment was begun. Standing about three feet from the sofa, the baron stretched forth his hand, and kept waving it downwards all along her face and body. In a few minutes Julie's eyes began to close, her head nodded as in the beginning of slumber, and at the end of less than five minutes her chin fell upon her breast, and she was in a profound sleep. To outward appearance the sleep was natural and calm; the breath came tranquilly, and she seemed unconscious of every noise. The baron addressed her, and to all his questions she replied immediately, but remained dumb when spoken to by any one else. As we were told that it needed to be put in magnetic "rapport" with Julie, in order to have any conversation, we offered to undergo the process. Our hand was placed in Julie's, which closed strongly and firmly on it, with a gradually interesting pressure, till at last it fairly assumed what is called the magnetic grip. We now addressed the fair sleeper, and told her we had a headache, and asked her how it was to be cured. She said by taking castor-oil, and eating chicken-broth. The broth was to be composed of half a chicken, two carrots, and a quarter of a pound of barley. A gentleman now endeavoured to separate our hands, but the wrath of the somnambulist was roused, her veins swelled with passion, and a perseverance in the attempt would have thrown her into hysterics. Large quantities of snuff were put into her nose without producing the least effect; pins were stuck into her arms and hands without being noticed, and it seemed impossible to make the slightest impression on her senses in any way. The baron released our hands, and after a few more wavings before her face, ordered her to open her eyes. In a moment the lids were lifted, and the eyes were seen directed upwards, and void of all expression. A handkerchief was suddenly waved close to them, but she did not wink, nor was there any movement in the pupil. After many endeavours to produce some movement by striking with great force within an inch of the iris, the baron ordered her to shut her eyes, and the lids fell down with the rapidity of a portcullis. He now took a little walking-cane, tipped with silver, and applied it for a minute to Julie's nose, and she instantly began sneezing, from the effects of the snuff that had previously been introduced. After a short time he touched her on the knee, waved his hands crossways before her face, as if clearing aside something that covered it, and exclaiming "Awake! awake!" presented Julie to the company, looking as simple and unconcerned as when she first came into the room. She said she was quite unconscious of all that had passed, and would scarcely believe she had taken any snuff, and had no recollection of the chicken-broth and the castor oil. In all this there was no apparent desire to do any thing in an underhand way. Every thing was fair and open, and the baron in all his operations followed the suggestions of any one who chose to offer them. The rod was pointed to the nose in perfect silence, without a word having been said which could let Julie know what was about to be done. Noises were made at her ear near enough to produce a start on the stoutest nerves without effect, and however prejudiced may be the observer, it must be confessed that if there is something extraordinary in magnetism it-

"Patrick Mulhooly, hod-carrier, aged 27, had fallen from a four-story house in October last, and received such severe injuries in both his legs that they were amputated on the following day. Since then he had been totally unable to walk without crutches, or some support in the shape of wooden limbs, into which the stumps of the knees were ingeniously fixed. Baron Dupotet's first object was to draw as great a flow of blood as possible to the extremities, in order that a tendency downwards might be created, to be made available in the further course of the cure. Accordingly, he magnetised Mulhooly on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of July, and on the fourth sitting succeeded in throwing him into a state of somnambulism.

"On the 14th of July the extraordinary effects of this treatment began to develope themselves. Slight excresences, similar in form to young radishes, protruded from the end of the limb, the glow of health returned to the cicatrix of the wound, and the intellect, imagination, and memory of the patient were increased in a most astounding degree. Baron Dupotet asserted that while in this state of somnambulism Mulhooly possessed all the faculties of any person with whom he was put in magnetic 'rapport,' and proposed, as a proof of this, that some gentleman peculiarly skilled in any walk of science or literature, should join hands with him, and ask what questions he chose. Dr. Hamilton Roe, who possesses an intimate acquaintance with the Seraphic language, submitted to the experiment, and having taken his hand, addressed him in the unknown tongue. To the amazement of every one present Mulhooly conversed in it with the utmost fluency. The only limit to the satisfaction of the company was, that from the unfortunate circumstance of Dr. Roe not being himself in a state of magnetism, he could not understand the replies of the somnambulist. But the committee having been informed that several apostles and seven angels had recently arrived at the New Church near Oxford street, one of Cloud's omnibuses was sent to bring them to the scene of the experiment. In a short time the twelve apostles and all the angels arrived in the conveyance, sixteen inside and three out. One of the angels, a native of Tipperary, undertook to interpret to Mulhooly, and the branch of your committee present at this case comes to the unanimous conclusion that the assertion of Baron Dupotet is verified by the result.

"Dr. Roe having asked in the unknown tongue, 'Who am I?' Mulhooly answered, 'ochan yeerab rothoval oy!' which the angel interpreted to mean, 'a pillar of the elect;' upon which the doctor professed himself satisfied, and said it was the truth.

"At another sitting the excresences, originally so small, had assumed the appearance of well defined toes—a heel and sole were afterwards developed, and at the eleventh sitting the cure was completed. The celebrated dancer, Mademoiselle Taglioni, having been invited to enter into magnetic 'rapport' with Mulhooly, touched his hand, and then fixing a thread round the patient's thumb, held it, at the other extremity of the room. She then lifted up one of her graceful feet, and holding it out on a level with their breast, spun round with the velocity of a gig-wheel—Mulhooly unconsciously imitated every attitude, and seemed even to have a greater power over his limbs than the beautiful sylph herself. He placed his right foot on his own shoulder, and spun round for more than a minute at that height, holding his left leg in a horizontal position all the time. He then leapt down from his shoulder, and danced the Cachua dance in exact imitation of Taglioni. In one of the pirouettes towards the conclusion, he exerted himself so prodigiously that having struck the mouth of Mr. Gardener, one of the committee, with his heel, a tooth was displaced with great violence, the extent of which may be judged of from the fact of the tooth being driven backwords through the palate, grazing the spinal column at the back of the neck, and severely wounding Dr. Elliotson in the abdomen at a distance of fourteen feet. Mr. Gardener being luckily in possession of an infallible secret for setting himself to sleep, pulled out his night-cap, and made such use of his recipe, that the wound was completely cured, and a new tooth nearly full-grown before he thought proper to awake.

"In this case, also, the existence of the cerebrum abdominale, or rather of the transference of all the senses of the epigastrium, was completely established. The power of reading, however, was not confined to the epigastrium in Mulhooly, but was equally developed in the elbow and tip of the ear. Mr. Balfour having brought to one of the meetings an exact transcription of the writing on the Rosetta stone, Mulhooly, having his eyes held by two of the gentlemen present, pulled up his coat sleeve and applying his elbow to it, read the inscription with the most perfect ease. The same experiment was repeated with the tip of his ear. What adds, if possible, to the wonder of this experiment is, that till that time Mulhooly was unable to read, his early education having been totally neglected."

Pocahontas, a historical drama, in five acts, by a citizen of the West, has been received.—Our avocations have not given us the opportunity to form a correct judgment of its merits.

Through the politeness of Mr. Perkins we have received a pamphlet on Animal Magnetism, embracing an historical outline of the science.

Mr. Cooke's Circus continues to draw a large and respectable audience. The performances are again changed, and we learn that the attractive spectacle of the Dragon, will this evening be exhibited for the last time. The new feats introduced are in every respect equal to any that have gone before.

The convention for reforming the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania is now sitting at Harrisburg, but we are inclined to the opinion it will prove "much ado about nothing."

A general convention of Germans in the United States, was to be held at Pittsburg, on the 18th of the present month, to deliberate on matters connected with the general interests of the German population in the United States.

Kluge, a German writer who has treated the subject of Animal Magnetism at great length, affirms of it, "that the patient in the sixth degree, bursts the inclosure of external darkness, and enters into the sublime contemplation of universal nature. His sight penetrates the hidden things of time past, and he sees the distant and unknown as the present, and the fruit of the future while it is still slumbering in the germ. He will describe persons that he has never seen, to those present, who but think of them, and tell the situation which they are in at that moment." This is an epitome of the faith held by the magnetisers as laid down by one of its most eminent champions, and how far it would if generally accepted prove dangerous to virtue and morality can easily be conceived. It is essential that the magnetiser should possess a superiority of vital power as respects the patient; should the reverse be the case, either no effect will take place, or the phenomena will be shown in the magnetiser instead of the patient. Implicit faith is necessary, there can be no sympathy between the believer and the professor and very generally, if not always the magnetiser and the magnetised are of different sexes. The whole system is nothing else than a medical fanaticism, which by assuming a series of incontrovertible facts, and uniting them with a factitious excitement, deduces an exposition, not to be reconciled with the principles of the magnetizers. Incidentally it may be marked, that every man of intelligence knows what can be done, by proposing leading questions to persons, whose minds are already under the influence of a strong impulse. The lovers of the marvellous not unfrequently, without being conscious of the fact, suffer themselves to be lured into this error. The doctrine is by no means new, the books that were written on it fifty years ago, would make a considerable library.

The Baltimore American speaking of the frequency of accidents fatal to human life, from the explosion of steam boats on the Western waters, very justly ascribes many of them to the use of ardent spirits by those employed in such vessels. On the examination of the causes which occasioned the loss of the Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman was compelled to admit that a barrel of Whiskey was always accessible to the hands. In England it has been clearly ascertained, that in many cases of marine loss, the cause was intemperance in the officers.—Under this impression, the Citizens' Insurance Company of Missouri, at St. Louis, have resolved to allow a discount of 5 per cent on an insurance of boats where the use of ardent spirits is not permitted.

The number of interments in Mobile, for the month of June, amounted to 50; July 69; August

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16th, 1837.

The labor of the mountain is over, and we have —— ten millions more of paper money; that is, as far as I can see, so much of an addition to one of the great evils which Congress was expected to remedy. Still it may be productive of good, according to the proverb "the hair of the same dog, &c." at least it must supply the broken shins of the Government with a sufficiency of plasters. But credit, both of the Government and among the community; credit, the genuine basis of paper, and almost all that in the practice of this country renders paper money of any use or value, credit I fear is only more and more frightened away. The fever, or whatever other name you give the disease of the body politic, must apparently take the course of nature, and leave the patient in life and being, not so much by the aid as in spite of the doctors. The Banks have found a little mercy, as well as the Government, at least so far as it can be called mercy to spare them from the iron grasp of the projected Bankrupt law, and make them pay six per cent for the Government money in their hands. The States, have found the mercy of taking the fourth instalment from them, "between the cup and the lips," only for a year instead of indefinitely. And Congress,—there was a complaint in the House that Members could not get the gold promised; and the answer was that the "specie," (the solid silver doubtless,) was ready for them. So much for the rich and powerful; but for the community at large, I have looked through every proceeding of the session and can find nothing for them but the crumbs that fall from the rich men's tables; unless we except the immense glory of popular sovereignty in these glorious times.

Mr. Clay of Ky. renewed his effort, mentioned in my last, with a good deal of ardor, to arrest the progress of the Bill authorizing the deposite of merchandize in the public stores; but in vain. After a short animated debate, his motion to postpone the Bill was negatived in a vote of 15 to 23; and the Bill then passed the great climacteric, to its third reading, by 28 to 5.

There was a very warm debate in the Senate, on the Bill to drive all paper under five dollars out of this District, and to compel the Banks to resume. Mr. Benton, if he could have done it, would evidently have given up both to the fires of the Inquisition. Mr. Kent, chairman of the District committee, was as warm on the other side, and the District had several earnest protectors in the ranks of the administration. It was found easy to get the banks out of the Bill; but the small paper of all kinds was put to the ban by the Senate, by a penalty of $50 for every utterance. You can judge somewhat of the hateful character of the Bill; even so modified, when I tell you, that before individual bills were put in circulation, it took me two days to get a $5 bill changed. The Bill, if it had become a law could not have been obeyed; and the curse of individual bills has been mainly brought upon us by the former action of Congress, and Mr. Benton, in prohibiting the corporations to issue small bills. Of course Mr. Benton is in no good odor here. The House having too much good sense to pass this Bill, really tyrannical in its character, though Mr. Wright had put upon it the frilled cap of a title "to *regulate* the currency," it consequently lies dead as it ought, on the table of the Houses.

Among the tender mercies of this Congress, I inadvertently, omitted to mention above the extension of credit on revenue bonds, for the benefit of merchants, which in addition to the motive of forbearance towards the merchants as a class, and through them to the community at large, involved also the security of the public revenue, in not pressing the merchants beyond their ability to pay. Well, this last mercy is the same that a man extends to his cattle. But the two motives together, pretty readily procured the accommodation. Mrs. Madison also obtained the relinquishment on the part of Congress, of the copy right, in foreign countries, to Mr. Madison's Convention Debates, (secured to Government at the last session;) and also of the profits of contracts for publication made by her, prior to her contract with the Government. So much may be set down to gallantry. I think I can now only add, that those who lost horses in the public service in the last war, were to that extent provided for.

The motion of Mr. Grundy to discharge the committee on the Judiciary, from the further consideration of the subject of a Bankrupt Law, called forth three very vigorous speeches in the Senate. Mr. Benton spoke long, with even more than his usual force and decision, against all Banks, and all Banking whatever; and above all, against the Bank of the United States, whether *in esse* or *in posse*, or even in imagination, healthy, or diseased. Mr. Crittendon spoke briefly, but with much vigour, even for him, in opposition to the proposed Bankrupt Law, as wholly unconstitutional and inexpedient, in its application to Banks or any thing else, except merchants and traders, and for the sole purpose of preventing fraud, and preventing an inequitable distribution of the property of Bankrupts.—After observing that Congress had never yet dared to pass a Bankrupt Law, even for its legitimate and constitutional purpose, he asked emphatically, "will you dare now to pass one for a purpose that is not constitutional?" He dwelt particularly on the direct and consequent destruction of State Rights, by such a measure. Mr. Southard's argument was also short, with a very close resemblance to that of Mr. Crittendon. He, however, insisted that the proposed Bankrupt Law would yet be enacted, if within the power of this administration; especially as Mr. Benton, who had of late proved a true prophet, had so declared. He urged also, that it was absolutely necessary to give effect to the Bank divorce and Sub-Treasury scheme, the fate of which had not then been decided.

The Sub-Treasury and Bank divorce scheme, was laid dead upon the table of the House, as I anticipated, by a vote of 120 to 107. An attempt was made to raise it again, which was defeated by a vote of 119 to 104, (an increased majority,) and so great was the repugnance of the House to this measure, and the fear that it might rise again by any possibility, that it expressly excluded it from passing to the Senate, even if it should happen to be raised and revised. Among the speeches, Mr. Hoffman's of New York, was perhaps the ablest, and certainly attracted the most attention. It is my belief that an attempt will never again be made to carry this measure.

It seems a great pity that the head of our Treasury could not in every case, be the ablest financier in the country; wholly independent in his functions, being amenable only to Congress; and guided in all cases by principles of entire and exclusive devotedness to the interests of the great body politic, with a due regard to its head and to all its members, private and official. He could then, seizing on the momentary circumstances of the time, do the utmost practicable for the combined objects of adding by interest to the principal of the public money, and of wielding it in the best manner to regulate the money market generally. This *might* be the best thing that could be done, either with or without a National Bank. But alas! The Secretary's subserviency to the will of the President, and still more the political system of taking the spoils of triumph, of rewarding friends and punishing enemies, whether real or only apprehended, must cut off the bright hope that would otherwise rest on this mode of managing the Treasury; though the mode now actually existing, comes as near to it, perhaps, as the views and principles of the reigning dynasty will allow.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, states that the Menominee Indians, at Green Bay, received their instalments under the treaty in bank notes of very doubtful credit. The different tribes expressed their dissatisfaction, and some of the largest claimants had set out for Washington, to ask redress. When it is considered that the Indians have parted with millions of acres, for a mere trifle, the United States Government, for its honour's sake, should make the payment in current money with uprightness and integrity.

Philadelphia Banks.—Bicknell's Reporter has the following statement of the condition of the Philadelphia Banks, derived from authentic sources.

Since the 11th of May, they "have reduced their discounts $6,300,000. They have reduced the circulation $2,800,000 while their deposits have decreased $900,000. This decrease is accounted for by the fact, of the Girard Bank having refunded to the government upward of $1,500,000—so that there is an actual increase of deposites in all the city banks of $600,000.

The line-of-Battle Ship Ohio.—We learn from the New York Express, will probably sail from that port in three or four days for Boston.—Messrs. Wilson and Sullivan, Boston branch pilots, have arrived there for the purpose of bringing her on. This ship, though launched seventeen years ago, has never been rigged or fitted out till now. She has undergone a thorough overhauling, from the water's edge up, but owing to the want of a dry dock at the New York station, it has become necessary to send her to Boston, to have such part of her bottom and keel repaired as could not be reached while afloat.

The New York American informs us that she was built by the late Henry Eckford, of New York, in 1820, and is acknowledged by all to be one of the most perfect models that ever floated; several attempts were made to interfere with her construction whilst on the stocks, but Mr. Eckford firmly resisted, saying, "If I build the ship at all, it must be on my own plan, and I am willing to risk my professional reputation on the result." This result is, that she is decidedly the

PHILADELPHIA NEWS.

On Tuesday last the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, in joint meeting, unanimously re-elected John Swift, Esq. Mayor.

On Saturday afternoon a small boy, playing on the top of a house at the corner of Third and Lombard street, accidentally slipped and fell on the pavement, a distance of three stories. He was severely injured, and died within a few minutes.

On Saturday afternoon last, a lady and three children were knocked down and run over by a private carriage in Chesnut street below sixth. The children were but slightly injured, but the lady so much, that it was necessary to carry her into the vehicle, in which she was slowly taken to her residence.

On Saturday morning last, betweee 10 and 11 o'clock, the roof of a three story dwelling, in Vine above Tenth street was discovered to be on fire. After arduous exertions for an hour, the flames were extinguished, with no other injury, than the destruction of the roofs of the two houses.

On Tuesday morning last, the body of a male child, was found in Ann street, between Vine and Callowhill. Verdict, death by exposure.

The American Museum, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, presents great attractions for those who wish to pass an hour in an agreeable manner.

Vandenhoff is playing to full houses, and with great satisfaction to the audience. He is highly spoken of by those competent to judge.

The Philadelphia Loan Company request those who hold any of the original issue of their certificates, which are printed on ordinary paper, with ordinary type, to return them as soon as convenient to the office of the company in Walnut below Second, and have them exchanged for handsomely engraved notes, of a character less liable to be counterfeited.

It is said, on the authority of Mr. Slater, the contractor of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail Road Company, that the whole grading of the road between this city and Wilmington will be completed this present week.

The Cincinnati Daily Express, says that cheques on Philadelphia sold at 3 per cent premium.

MOST MELANCHOLY DISASTER!

Wreck of Steam-Packet Home, of New York, and NINETY-FIVE LIVES LOST!!

By the boat from Norfolk, we have the truly heart-rending intelligence that the steam-packet Home, Capt. White, from N. York for Charleston, whence she sailed on Saturday, 7th instant, sprung aleak on Monday, the 9th, when off Cape Hatteras, and was run ashore six miles north of Ocracoke, in order to save the lives of those on board. The Home had on board ninety passengers, of whom SEVENTY PERISHED, and of her crew of forty-five, TWENTY-FIVE were lost—making a total loss of NINETY-FIVE LIVES!

Additional Particulars.—Since the foregoing was received, we have conversed with Messrs. Rowland and Holmes, the two passengers on board the Home who reached this city on their return to New York, to replace their lost papers, &c. They state that the Home made rapid progress after she left New York, and had proceeded as far as to the southward of Cape Hatteras, when the wind, which had blown very freshly all Monday morning, increased to a gale about two o'clock, P. M. and caused the boat to labor very much. It was soon very generally manifest that her frame was not strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea, and we learn that she raised in the bow and stern at least three feet from her proper line. It is supposed that she leaked freely, for she soon settled so deep in the water as to render her wheels entirely useless, and her sails were then raised to run her on shore. About seven or eight o'clock, P. M. the water had quenched the fire under the boilers, and she continued nearing the land by means of her sails, until half past ten o'clock at night, when she struck the shore near Ocracoke, and immediately went to pieces! The passengers were now in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possessed themselves of pieces of timber, and floated ashore nearly exhausted with cold and fatigue. One of the gentlemen above mentioned informs us that he remained quietly on the forecastle, and floated ashore on it after the boat went to pieces. Mrs. Schroeder, one of the two ladies who were saved, lashed herself to one of the timbers and reached the shore in safety.—Mrs. Lacoste, although a very feeble old lady, aged about 70 years, was safely dragged out of the surf;—she is supposed to have been buoyed up by a settee. One of the passengers had on a life preserver, and got safely to land by its aid. The boat was entirely broken into fragments, and the few trunks which were washed on the beach next day were more or less injured.—Messrs. Rowland and Holmes remained at Ocracoke two days before they could get a conveyance to Norfolk. They state that about twenty bodies had been washed ashore and were buried before they left the beach, among them the bodies of two or three ladies.—*Balt. American.*

From the Boston Times.

THE SLAVE TRADE—A BOSTON SLAVER.

Notwithstanding the philanthropic efforts of our Government, aided by that of Great Britain and one or two others, to suppress the slave trade, it is carried on still with a spirit worthy of a better cause. Mostly under Spanish colors, a system of robbery and wrong—of piracy and murder—is extended from Cuba to the coast of Africa. Nor are the features of this system rendered more mild by modern refinement and civilization; but on the contrary the trade of blood takes to itself new cruelties and new horrors, in proportion as obstacles are thrown in its way.—Even our own Boston—we blush while we record it—is not free from a participation—indirect tho' it may be—in that trade which has wrought more human misery and suffering than all other causes combined. The ship R—— sailed from this port in August, 1836, for Havana. At that port the ship was "denationalized" for the purpose of going into the slave trade, and her register sent back. All the crew left her except a boy named B——r, who belonged to Roxbury, and who has just returned home, the ship having recently arrived at Baltimore. The boy states that the R—— sailed for the coast of Africa, and took on board about *seven hundred slaves*, which were carried to Cuba and sold. We hope ere long to give our readers the full particulars of this nefarious transaction. It will furnish a "tale of horror" sufficient to "harrow up the soul" of every human being who has not been rendered callous by scenes of suffering and crime.

A letter from W. G. Ousley, Esq. to Lord Palmerston, dated at Rio de Janeiro, May 19th, 1837, states that more vessels are fitted out at that port for carrying on the slave trade, than have for a long time been employed in that inhuman traffic. "A sort of company or association has been established, to which a number of apparently respectable individuals belong, and they are going to use steamboats of moderate burden for the importation of Africans, the better to escape the vigilance of the French cruizers. Arrangements have been made it is said, both in the United States and in England, for the purchase and equipment of steamers for this purpose. Insurances can be and are daily effected at Havre, by the slave dealers and those connected with them, at as low a rate as 11 per cent, which proves the great profits and comparatively small risks attending this abominable line of business, the principal, but by no means the sole followers of which are Portuguese; the French are also participators, and the authorities of her Majesty, the Queen of England, more than indirectly, are interested in encouraging it."

Portland, Me.—Fatal Accident.—A dreadful accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Mount Joy, during the firing of the federal salute. While the gunner—a man named Richardson, about 20 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Harris C. Barnes, was ramming home the second cartridge, either from the gun not being properly sponged, or thumbed, the powder ignited. The explosion mangled Mr. R. most shockingly—mangled his right arm so that amputation above the elbow was necessary—the flesh was stripped from his left arm, and a part of his neck and windpipe carried away. Medical aid was immediately called, and every thing done that could be, to save the sufferer's life; all, however, was in vain, and he expired. He was, we understand, a very correct and worthy man, and is deeply mourned by those who knew him.

Mr. Thomas F. Roberts, boat builder, had his face badly burned, and was otherwise injured, by the same accident.—*Eastern Argus.*

Statistics of Grog in Philadelphia.—In the Philadelphia Directory are 448 *Smiths*, of whom 24 are dealers in ardent spirits: a proportion of 1 to 20. Under the letter W are 1,221 names, of whom 58 are dealers in spirits; a proportion of 1 to 21. Under the letter F are 1,150 names, of whom 46 are dealers in spirits; 1 to 26.—Under A are 750 names, and 28 dealers in spi-

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

Shares	Stock	prices sold for	par
180 shares	United States Bank,	118½a119½	100
7 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	105	100
1 do.	North America Bank,	416½	400
47 do.	Girard Bank,	50a50½	50
3 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	76	
19 do.	Philadelphia Gas Stock,	115½	100
60 do.	Norristown R. R.	10½	50
95 do.	Kentucky Bank,	81½a85	100
25 do.	New Castle, R. R.	24½	25
32 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½a49½	50
5 do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	50½	50
20 do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	68	
100 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	78½	
24 do.	Mine Hill R. R.	70	
10 do.	Wilmington & Susque.	39½	50
6 do.	Northern Liberty Bank,	49	50
2 do.	Mechanics Bank,	51½	35
25 do.	Girard Trust,	10¾	
5 do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	50½	50

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Oct. 13, received from		*October 17,*	
Wm. R. Ross,	$2 00	G. Quackenboss, Esq.	
Sam'l J. Montgomery,	2 00	nett,	2 62
Levi J. Ham,	10 00	not franked, pos. 37½ cts.	
J. K. Welden,	30 00	Levi K. Brown,	5 85
John M. Allen, / Alex. Campbell,	6 00	H. Stratton,	3 00
		H. E. Weston, Esq.	1 00
October 14,		Peter Mitchell, Esq.	2 00
James Gibson,	10 00	E. Fell,	5 00
Thomas Sim,	10 00	Jos. B. Kinkead, esq.	5 00
A. Waddell, Esq.	10 00	Jas. W. Borden esq.	3 00
October 16,		Nath'l J. Palmer, esq.	5 00
C. C. Campbell, Esq.	5 00	*October, 18,*	
Thos. H. Croswell, esq.	2 50	Arthur Patrick,	2 00
C. R. Vickery, Esq.	5 00	Thos. Lenox,	17 00
S. Laing, Esq.	2 00	*October 19,*	
D. Sfford, Esq.	2 00	John Auxer,	7 50
John K. South, Esq.	5 00	Harvey Deming,	3 00
Frank. Fullerton, esq.	2 00	S. Hodges, Esq. nett,	2 40
Wm. J. Tisdale, esq.	2 00	Moses Eaby,	4 12½
Samuel Berry,	2 00		

ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1837.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.		
						D.	H. M.
21	SATURDAY,	6 37	5 23	8 19			
22	SUNDAY,	6 38	5 22	9 7			
23	MONDAY,	6 39	5 21	9 51			
24	TUESDAY,	6 40	5 20	10 31			
25	WEDNESDAY,	6 42	5 18	11 15	First	7	2 12
26	THURSDAY,	6 43	5 17	1 55	Full	13	6 14
27	FRIDAY,	6 44	5 16	0 12	Last	21	4 55
28	SATURDAY,	6 45	5 15	0 54	New	29	6 22

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives ab't	5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at	2 P. M. & 6 A. M.

Church of the Evangelists, Christian street, below 6th, lower side. The Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, D. D. will preach in the above Church on Sunday morning, 22d inst. and Rev. W. W. Spear, of South Carolina in the evening. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

Marriage Notices from a distance must at all times be accompanied with responsible names—otherwise they will not be published.

—MARRIAGES.—

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN SPRINGER, of this city, to Miss SARAH TOY, of New Jersey.

By the same, on the 12th inst. Rev. J. G. COLLOM, of Sanbury, Ct. to Miss MARY EVANS, of this city.

On the 27th Sept. by the Rev. Mr. Carter, Mr. MICHAEL KELLY, to Miss MARGARET M'LEVEEN, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. MAHLON WILLIAMS, Jr. Merchant, to Miss MARY ANN STITES, daughter of the late Rich'd Stites, Esq. all of this city.

At Princeton, N. J. on Tuesday, 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rice, THEODORE A. DWIGHT, of N. York, to SUSAN H. VORHEES, of the former place, daughter of the late Samuel S. Vorhees, of Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst. Mr. SAMUEL S. WARNER, Jr. to Miss SARAH M. daughter of Jonathan Thomas, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by Elder Simeon Siegfried, Mr. ISAAC AULD TOWERS, to Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR, both of this city.

Also, on the same evening, Mr. CHRISTIAN LONG, to Miss MARGARET KIBBY, both of the Northern Liberties.

At Syracuse, New York, on Tuesday, 10th inst. by the Rev. John W. Adams, T. W. POWERS, M. D. of New York, to Miss LAURA LOUISA, daughter of R. L. Hess, Esq. of the former place.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, CHARLES LEWIS, of Branchville, New Jersey, to WILLIAMINA COOK, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. John Coleman, JAMES B. HANCOCK, to MARY ROBENS, both of the district of Southwark.

In Baltimore, on Monday morning, Oct. 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Musgrave, Mr. JOHN W. NESBITT, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Mathew McColm, Esq. of Baltimore.

At Savannah, on Monday evening, 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. NICHS. H. DAVIDSON, of Savannah, to Miss MARY BROWN, late of Phila.

—DEATHS.—

On Tuesday morning, 17th inst. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Abraham and Anne Maria Sink, in the 6th year of her age.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. HUGH DIAMOND, Sen. in the 81st year of his age.

On Monday, 16th instant, Miss JANE BEAKS, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Beaks, of this city.

On Monday morning, 16th inst. Mr. JAMES BEAN, in the 80th year of his age. He served as Lieutenant during the Revolutionary War, in the Montgomery County Cavalry.

On Monday morning, 16th inst. THOMAS H. COLEMAN, aged 16 years.

In this city, on Sunday, 15th inst. the Rev. J. P. MOONEY, a native of Dublin, and Missionary for several years in the Island of St. Vincent.

At the Marine Hospital, 5th of Oct. WILLIAM S. CURTIS, seaman, aged 40 years.

On Saturday morning, 14th inst. at her residence, in Haverford, Delaware county, LYDIA DELANY, widow of the late Dr. William Delany, of this city, aged 77 years.

On Saturday morning, 14th inst. in the 40th year of her age, NANCY NAGLE.

On the 12th inst. SARAH GREEN.

On Wednesday, 11th inst. in the 85th year of her age, Miss ELIZABETH SHIPPEN, daughter of the late Joseph Shippen, Esq.

MARY PARKER, youngest child of J. P. Norris, Jr. aged 20 months.

Drowned, in August last, near New Iberia, in the state of Louisiana, while bathing, JAMES DUFFY, a native of Philadelphia, aged 23 years.

There were 87 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 41 of which were adults, and 33 children, 8 people of color included in the amount.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at his Nursery in Moorestown, Burlington co. N. J. a large quantity of fruit trees of different kinds, now fit for transplanting. A selection has been made that will best suit the market.

N. B.—When trees are wanted for exportation they will be carefully packed in mats or boxes well secured by moss, when necessary, for which reasonable charges will be made. All orders sent by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to. JOHN PERKINS.

oct 21—3m*

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The October Number of this popular periodical, with the following

Embellishments:

View of Brighton, Pennsylvania—Entrance to Laurel Hill Cemetery—Ground Plan of Laurel Hill Cemetery. Music—"The Angel's Whisper," a popular Ballad, sung by Mr. Wood, arranged for the Piano.

CONTENTS.

Brighton, Pa.; The Destroyer; The Queen of May; Woman's Love; Insane Establishment; Book Making; The Image Man; The Mirror of Life; Temper; The Dead of Santiago; National Literature; Entrance and Ground Plan of Laurel Hill Cemetery—eng; Woman at the Couch of Sickness; Perilous Passage of the Great Morass; The Torn Sleeve; The Wife; Philadelphia in the Dog Days; Scenes of a Day; The Bird Catcher and his Canary; Personal Appearance.

POETRY.

Morning; The Field of Corn; The Coming of the Autumn; The Church of our Fathers; Spring; To a Cloud; The Quaker Girls; The Sleeping Beauty; Sappho; Approach of the Spirit of Poesy; The Captive of Ainsma; The Angel's Whisper, set to Music.

The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages; to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35 and '36 containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,

sep 30   36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Silk Company for Sale.

THE stockholders of a company incorporated for the purpose of growing and manufacturing silk, are desirous of disposing of the entire concern, or such proportion of the stock as will make it an object for a gentleman of a moderate capital to engage in the business, and devote his whole time and attention to it. The capital stock consists of 500 shares, of $50 each, making in the aggregate $25,000, on which instalments to the amount of $[illegible] have been paid in. The property of the company consists of six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation as a nursery; 3000 Morus Multicaulis trees, one, two and three years' growth, and a large number of Italian mulberry trees, two years old. The location is in the vicinity of the city of New York, with which there is a daily communication both by steam-boat and stage. As the present stockholders are engaged in professional business requiring their whole attention, they will dispose of the concern on very moderate terms. Gentlemen or companies, wishing to purchase, may address the Editor of the Silk Culturist, Hartford Connecticut (post paid) oct 21

The tops of the mountains east of Burlington, Vermont, were covered with snow on the 5th instant.

There was a fall of snow in the neighborhood of Albany last Thursday week.

Principal Brandrethian Office,

169 RACE ST. PHILADA. MAY 5TH, 1837.

FIRST Annual Report of Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, General Agent for the sale of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and South Jersey.

DEAR SIR—It is now 12 months since I arrived in this city having given up a business which I had conducted in New York several years, on purpose to take the agency of your medicine in this city and state. I was induced to do this in consequence of the experience I had had of their health-restoring properties in my own family, and on a numerous circle of acquaintance. My wife they perfectly cured of a Liver Complaint, with which she had suffered for 10 years. Hundreds of similar cases came under my own personal observation while I was your sub-Agent corner of Houston and Lewis streets—I can scarcely find language to express the satisfaction I have in benefiting my fellow creatures in making known your extraordinary medicine. My success is surprising to myself, surrounded as I am, by the enemies of our species, the Doctors.

It gives me pleasure to state, that in every district wherein I have had the honour of introducing your Vegetable Universal Pills, they have invariably been received in the most satisfactory manner and have in all cases continued to increase in public favour, until they have now attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine. The cures that have been effected by their use, have not only equalled our most sanguine expectations, but the enemies of the Brandrethian Theory have become absolutely petrified with astonishment. More than 20,0 persons of the first respectability have come forward and voluntarily testified to the efficacy of the medicine as evinced upon themselves and families, and I have reason to believe that thousands are continually being cured, whose cases never come to our knowledge, except (as they have in some instances) through their friends, to whom they have warmly recommended the Pills. It becomes my duty, as your General Agent for this district, to transmit to you an account of some of the cures that have come under my own observation, from the use of your Pills, and were I permitted to make known the names of all who have testified to their virtues, it would not only astonish M. D.'s, but shake Esculapian Practice to the centre, besides taking an entire newspaper for the statement.

But this becomes wholly unnecessary, the fame of the medicine is spreading with unaccountable rapidity, and ere long its benign influence will be felt throughout the whole extent of our beloved country.

CASE I.—*General Debility.*—Alexander McKindly, living at Chester, Delaware county, Penn. has been afflicted for a period of nine years with pains in the side, dizziness, and pain in the head, and general debility, has been under several Doctors, during most of the time, and without experiencing any relief from their treatment, was left by them, as he expressed it, more dead than alive. He then applied to the Thompsonian Practitioners with no better success; had became entirely helpless, when, hearing the Brandreth Pills so highly extolled, he determined upon making a trial. The result was, that after using them a few weeks, he found himself quite well, thinks he can now do as much work in a day as he ever could and that too, without apparently any trouble, confesses himself indebted solely to your extraordinary medicine for his restoration to health.

CASE II.—*Inflammatory Rheumatism.*—William Nippis, living at 163 Green street, Philadelphia, has a daughter 18 years of age, who has been afflicted for five years, with violent pains in various parts of her body, and for five weeks had been unable to lie down in her bed, was strongly recommended by some persons who had been benefited by the Brandreth Pills, to make a trial of them, did so, and the result was, that [illegible] she could lie down and rest comfortably, a luxury she had not enjoyed for a long time.— It is needless to add, that by persevering in the use of the medicine a short time, became completely cured.

His wife, seeing the extraordinary effects of the Pills upon her daughter, was induced to make a trial of them for a weakness which her Doctor had declared could never be cured, except by confining herself to her room. She is happy to state, however, that a few boxes of Universals completely restored her, and she had no return for a period of 6 months, the time she has known the Pills.

CASE III.—*Rheumatism, Chronic.*—George W. Bacheler, living in Fourth street, second door above Coates street, Philadelphia, had been suffering with the Rheumatism during a period of nine years, in which time he had tried all kinds of medicines, without receiving any essential benefit; was finally induced to make a trial of the Brandreth Pills, and the result was, that the first few doses afforded him some relief. Being thus encouraged, he persevered until a perfect cure was effected.

As a proof of the extraordinary power of this medicine, in removing diseases, and strengthening the system, he has only to add that soon after being cured, he walked out into the country 20 miles and back again, in one day, without experiencing any inconvenience from this extraordinary exertion. His child, also, who had been afflicted a long time with deafness, and a troublesome discharge at the ear, attended with violent pains in the head, was by using only a few boxes completely cured, notwithstanding the Doctor who had been attending it, could afford no relief, and had given it up as incurable.

CASE IV.—*Piles.*—Mrs. J. living in Philadelphia city, had been afflicted four years with the Piles, during which time she had been under the treatment of three of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, without receiving any benefit. But strange as it may appear to those unacquainted with the extraordinary curative properties of the Brandreth Pills, that after using them three weeks she was entirely cured.

The lady in question has a repugnance to having her name appear in the public prints, yet nevertheless would be pleased to give all the satisfaction in her power to those who may desire it. Her address is left at the office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

CASE V.—*Dyspepsia.*—Mr. Henry Williams, recently in the employ of Mr. Bulger of the Marshall House, Philadelphia, has been afflicted between two and three years with Dyspepsia, during which time he had tried various medicines, with little or no effect, had become so ill at last as to be obliged to give up his business, when by accident he heard of Brandreth's Pills, and they being so highly spoken of, he resolved upon giving them a trial, and the consequence was, that after using a few boxes of the above medicine he was completely cured.

CASE VI.—*Liver Complaint.*—William Firth, a young man living in Schuylkill Eighth street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, was very low with the Liver Complaint, so ill, in fact, that his friends were obliged to be with him constantly; the doctor in attendance had lost all hopes of his recovery, when at the earnest solicitations of the young man himself, his friends, as a last resort, *consented* to make a trial of Brandreth's V. U. Pills, although apparently with little prospect of success. It is well here to state, that as in most cases the first few doses appeared to make him worse, but he, with a resolution which reflects the highest credit upon his firmness, continued to persevere with them according to directions; and the result was, that after the fourth day, he began to mend rapidly, and in ten days from the commencing with the Pills, he was able to walk as far as the Race street office—presenting another gratifying proof of the power and efficacy of your celebrated medicine.

CASE VII.—*Inflammatory Rheumatism.*—Mrs. Thomas, in consequence of *premature* exposure, took a heavy cold, which terminated in a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, attended with distressing nervous weakness, which continued with great severity a long time, notwithstanding the best medical advice was had in the case. It is well to observe that at the time of commencing with the Pills, she was scarcely able to move, but having heard of great cures been effected by their use, she was induced to make a trial of them. The first few doses afforded great relief. Being thus encouraged, she persevered in the use of them according to directions, and the result was, that after using the above medicine about six weeks, she found herself not only cured of Rheumatism, but every other disease with which she had been afflicted, vanished like darkness before the morning sun. Signed, DAVID THOMAS,

Vine st. between 9th and 10th sts. Philada.

CASE VIII.—*Dyspepsia, pain in the side, head, &c.*—Mrs. Welsh, living in Market street, near 13th, Philada. had been afflicted several years with Dyspepsia, attended with severe pains in the left side, dizziness and pain in the head, together with a sense of fullness, and pain in the stomach, had been under treatment of some of the most eminent physicians, but without receiving any essential benefit—was induced through the recommendation of her friends to make a trial of the Brandreth Pills, although from having tried so many medicines without effect, she felt almost discouraged; but to her astonishment, this medicine accomplished what all others had *failed to do*. The relief afforded by the first few doses exceeded her most sanguine *hopes*. The symptoms yielded one after another, and now she is happy to state that she enjoys better health than for years before, and feels indebted solely to your Vegetable Universal Pills for her recovery. Has since recommended the Pills to a friend of hers, who has been afflicted a long time with a complaint in her nose, which she is pleased to say is now doing well, and has every appearance of being completely cured by this singular medicine.

CASE IX. *Consumption, caused by worms.*—This medicine has been found singularly effective in expelling Worms. Mrs. Ralph, living in South street, near 11th, Philadelphia, had been afflicted several years with pains in her side and breast, attended with a gnawing sensation in the stomach. Her physician had never been able to afford her any relief, declaring at one time she had the consumption, at another time the liver complaint. Her husband procured from me a 25 cent box of your Vegetable Pills, which, she thinks, brought from her in the short space of three days over 100 worms of various sizes. She continued to persevere with them until she attained a degree of health, as unlooked for by herself as it was astonishing to her friends.

CASE X.—*Tape Worm.*—David Andrews, an apprentice to Mr. Myers, pumpmaker, Queen street, between Front and Second streets, had been complaining a long time with pains in the side and breast, at times a voracious appetite, at other times none, and had become reduced to a mere skeleton, was advised by his friends to make a trial of the Brandreth Pills, a few doses of which brought from him a tape worm over 9 feet in length. It is needless to add, that after this he mended apace, and was soon in the enjoyment of sound health.

Said worm can at any time be seen at the Philadelphia office, 169 Race street.

CASE XI.—*Worms.*—Another Lady, whose name I am not permitted to make public, although she has kindly permitted me to refer any person to her, was afflicted much in the same manner as was David Andrews, and by using the Pills a short time also, parted with a tape worm.

Numberless other instances have occurred similar to the above, which neither time nor space will permit me to give in detail.

The following letter was received a few days since, which is only another link in the strong chain of evidence in proof of the virtues of your excellent Pills.

CASE XII.—*Rheumatism*—Brandywine, April 7, 1837. Mr. William Wright. Dear Sir—In the winter of 1835, my wife was very much afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, so bad that I was obliged to assist her in and out of bed for weeks together, during which time she had tried almost all kinds of medicine without receiving any essential benefit, hearing of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, I was induced to give her them. Before she had used eight boxes a perfect cure was effected, since that time I have never been without said Pills in my house. Yours, very respectfully, EDWARD PRICE.

Mr. William Wright.

CASE XIII.—*Scrofula*, 15 years standing.—A highly respectable gentleman living in Philadelphia, who, for reasons of a private nature, requests that his name may not appear in the public prints, yet, nevertheless invites all who are similarly afflicted to call and see for themselves the wonderful cure performed upon him. He had been afflicted with scrofula since the year 1821, during which time he had been under the treatment of some of the most eminent of the faculty of Philadelphia, without receiving other than partial relief (has used as much as $50 worth of Swaim's Panacea, but to no effect. He had tried the Thompsonian practice as effectually, but received no essential benefit. Was finally induced to make a trial of your Vegetable Universal Pills, although he confessed that no person could have been more prejudiced against the medicine than himself, it appeared to him impossible for a medicine so simple in its operation could perform so much; but after using a few boxes his doubts all vanished—his face, which before he began to use the Pills was one entire ulcer, is now, though dreadfully scarred, completely healed, and has become so healthy as to enable him to shave over it with comparative comfort, and one of his arms, which was fearfully ulcerated, is now, he thanks, perfectly sound.

N. B. His address is left at the Philadelphia Office, 169 Race street.

In EPILEPSY, or falling sickness, the same astonishing results have followed the use of the Pills; they have invariably, when persevered with according to directions, obtained a complete triumph over this most distressing disease.

We have several certificates of cures of this dreadful complaint, not only in the city of Philadelphia, but also in the surrounding country, and in many cases where they had been afflicted for years.

with the above complaint 14 years, the fits becoming more and more frequent, and with increased violence, until he had become almost incapable of attending to any kind of business; at length, as a last resort, he made a trial of your Vegetable Universal Pills, which had a most happy effect upon him; the fits immediately began to subside, and now he thinks himself perfectly free from the above complaint, not having had any return for 5 months. Several instances similar to the above have come under my own immediate observation, all proving the extraordinary power of the Brandreth Pills, in removing diseases of apparently the most opposite character. In fact making your words true, that "there is no necessity for any other medicine."

If time and space would permit, I could fill a volume with cases of cure that have come under my own observation; and in *every instance* the parties themselves have spontaneously furnished the particulars, apparently urged by a sense of gratitude for the singular benefit they had experienced. I cannot refrain, however, from sending you the following acrostic, which was sent me a few days since by a gentleman of our city, who says they were written by a young girl only 14 years of age, who had been rescued from a state of unexampled suffering by the use of your Pills, after all the regular remedies of the day had been tried in vain.

ACROSTIC.

By all the bliss which health bestows
Escaping from fair nature's fount,
Not dreaming of convulsive throes
In which disease and death do mount.

A meed of honest fame should be
Made binding fast entwined round thee,
Incorporated with this age
Nor obscured on History's page.

Blest be thy life, honored thy name,
Recorded on the rolls of fame!
A true, sincere and grateful feeling,
Naught but the purest sense revealing,
Directs my pen, my muse inspires
Recalling Hope, and Health's desires—
Each of them fraught with living fires;
The utterance of such *feelings* now
Has that to which envy must bow.

May Brandreth's Pills disperse their charms—
Deathsbane of all its chief alarms!

It becomes my duty to inform you that we have sold from the Philadelphia office during the past year, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT THOUSAND BOXES, and that our sales are constantly increasing.

The following is a list of the agents I have had the honor of appointing in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia City, and Liberties.—Mrs. Jones, Second street above Marion street, Philadelphia; James Rhea, corner of South and Second streets; Anthony B. Geminy, corner of Ninth and Lombard streets; Francis Newland, 479 Market street; James Cossey, Hamilton Village; George Cox, corner of William and Callowhill streets; R. L. Stokes, corner of Ninth and Vine streets; B. Murphy, corner of Ninth and Coates streets; John Hargrave, Ann street, near the Girard College; John Brown, Sixth street, near the Germantown Road; John Hollis, corner of Perry and Pine streets; James Fest, corner of French and Manderson streets; Julius Church, 415 north Second street; Ann Brewer, Friends' Alms House; McGlensey & O'Brien, corner of Beach and George streets.

Philadelphia County—John Rittenhouse, Germantown; James E. Dugan, Manayunk; Sarah Harmer, Frankford; Edward J. Tyson, Cohocksink Village; Garrett Vansant, Holmesburg; Joseph G. Heist, Fillsville; Jacob Rorer, Bustleton.

Chester County—Jesse Kerns, Principal Agent, West Chester; Ezekiel White, Milltown; William Spackman, Dilworthstown; S. B. Worth, Embreeville; Chas. L. Manser, Sadsburyville; Richard B. Bugton, London Grove; George Martin, Marshall Town; A. L. Williamson, East Goshen.

Delaware County—Joseph Dickeson, Darby; John Deshong, Chester; Joseph Walker, Marcushook; Elizabeth Taylor, Rockdale; William Burs, Springfield Township; David Pratt, Newtown Square; George Leedom, Radnor Township; E. R. Curtis, Marple Township.

Bucks County—Jonathan Brock, Doylestown; Yardley & Canby, Newton; Boyd, Bostwick & Cabeen, Bristol; Alice M'Gaw, Attleborough; J. G. Larue, Yardleyville; M. K. Taylor, Taylorsville; Stacy & Brown, Brownsburg; Charles Wolfe, Brownsville.

Berks County—Kine & Stichter, Reading.

Montgomery County—Hahn & Davis, Norristown; Jacob Graffy, Flourtown; Christian Faul, Gohenhoppen; Abraham Michner, Horshamville; D. R. Rial, Centre Square; William Free, Montgomery; Mrs. Castlebury, Evansburg; George Bisbing, Barren Hill.

Dauphin County—William Bell, Harrisburg.

Northampton County—R. L. Siep, Easton, and Wm. H. Hemsing, Easton; Daniel H. Canner, Mauch Chunk.

Lebanon County—David Greenawalt, Lebanon; Daniel Stine, Myerstown.

Lancaster County—John Shaffner, Lancaster; J. F. Cottrel, Columbia; Josiah Seal, Washington; George Duchman, East Township; Wm. S. Campbell, Maytown.

York County—Benjamin Zeigler, York; Henry Sidel, Dillsburg; Cruli & Burton, Lewisburg; C. F. Baffanyarger, Washington Township.

Mifflin County—Henry Stoner, Lewistown.

Schuylkill County—Samuel Thompson & Co. Pottsville.

Centre County—J. Johnson & Son, Boilsburg; Wm. H. Jones, Bellefonte.

Potter County—Ely Rees, Wharton Township.

Allegheny County—David F. Estep, Pittsburg.

Northumberland County—Wm. H. Wapur, Northumberland.

Westmoreland County—Foster & Forsyth, Robstown.

Cumberland County—Philip Tillian, Boalstown.

Columbia County—Wm. W. Cooke, Danville; Philip Fittman, Bondstown.

Bedford County—E. Statler, Shellsburg.

Beaver County—Alexander Mossman, Frankford.

Bradford County—E. S. Castle, Towanda.

Indiana County—Jonathan Ayres, Indiana.

Huntingdon County—Brewster & Sherrer, Shirlysburg.

Mercer County—J. F. Boyd, New Castle.

Franklin County—Wm. Gilmore, Chambersburg.

Clearfield County—Richard Shaw, Clearfield.

Fayette County—Alexander Johnston, Connelsville.

Green County—Benjamin Campbell, Waynesburg.

Juniatta County—Samuel Laird, Mexico.

[illegible]—Samuel Donnel, Waterford.

Lehigh County—A. & W. Bloomer, Allentown.

DELAWARE STATE.

Newcastle County—George Raynolds, Wilmington; William A. Jackson, Glasco; Gasaway Watkins, Trapp, St. George's Hundred.

Kent County—Stayton & Jarrold, Camden; John Walten, Thomas J. Catts, Dover Landing.

Sussex County—John Rodney & Son, Lewistown.

WEST NEW JERSEY.

Gloucester County—Barclay Lippincott, Camden; Daniel H. Garrett, Haddonfield; William Keyser, Swedesborough; Joseph Carts, Woodbury; Beran Fincraft, Eldridge's Hills; Jacob Price, Chew's Landing; Colson & Stratton, Mullicas Hill; Tice & Black, Squankum.

Cumberland County—Smith Bacon, Esq. Bridgeton; Lewis Mulford, Millville.

Salem County—Clement & Bassett, Salem; Joshua Madara, Woodstown.

Cape May County—Wm. S. Townsend, Dennis' Creek; Benjamin Orum, Beasly's Point.

Burlington County—Charles M. Hal[illegible], Mount Holly; Gilbert Fage, Morristown; Toe & Platt, Jacobstown; Benjamin Kimble, Jobstown; J. F. Brozwerd, Columbus; Chas. Fiel, Crosswicks; Abraham Lippincott, Westfield; Isaac Marter, Burlington; Samuel Fort, Jacksonville; Jacques & Lippincott, Bordentown; Hudson Burr, Vincentown; Thomas W. Ivens, New Egypt.

Hunterdon County—Daniel Fenton, Trenton.

You will perceive by the above names and their respective locations, that we have agents appointed in all the counties of the States of Delaware and West Jersey, and a great number of the counties in the State of Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding the enthusiasm with which your medicine has been received on all sides, and great as the sales have been, I am convinced the ensuing year will exhibit a vast increase in the amount of sales, and lessening, in a corresponding degree, the amount of human suffering. In the hope that your life of usefulness may be continued, I remain your obedient and humble servant,

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Benjamin Brandreth, M. D.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices for the sale of the Pills, wholesale and retail, are at No. 43 CHESNUT STREET, first door above Second street, and 169 RACE STREET, 2d door above 5th st. PHILADELPHIA.

All pills purchased of Druggists are sure to be counterfeit.   B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

oct 21—2t

Farmers Hay Market Association

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at their market, on Tuesday, the 7th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when there will be eight directors chosen to serve the ensuing year.   HUGH WHITTON, Sec'ry.

oct 21—3t*

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.

50,000 New Canton Chinese Mulberry trees.

200,000 Seedling Chinese Mulberries.

250,000 Morus Alba, or White Italian Mulberry trees.

300,000 Morus Multicaulis cuttings.

10,000 Brussa trees.

The wood of the Morus Multicaulis is perfectly mature, better trees and cuttings cannot be had in the U. States; all will be sold on very reasonable terms. Address the subscriber, Black Horse Post Office, Chester co. Pa.

oct 21—8t*   JASON M. MAHAN.

Wanted—Horses to Winter.

THE subscriber would be willing to take charge of a limited number of horses to winter, on hay, and if desired, with a regular quantity of grain. His terms will be moderate. Apply at the Franklin House, near the Pioli, Chester co.   OWEN M. EVANS.

oct 21—3t*

CLOSES SHORTLY,

THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE

DEPARTURE OF THE ISRAELITES,

At the Diorama, Sansom st.

Open from 9 till dusk.—Admittance, 25 cents.

sept 23—tf

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees, of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size.—They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New York or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White Mulberry Seed, &c. &c.   WM. G. COMSTOCK,

sep 30—6t   Hartford, Conn.

Caution to the Public.

A Man who called himself Charles Joy, who was in my employ—had goods of mine—was sent to Pittsburg three months since, and has not been heard of. The Subscriber cautions all persons trusting him or ANY OTHER PERSON, on his account.

WILLIAM EVANS,

sep 9—6t   No. 150 Chatham street, New York.

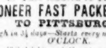
Fare reduced to $12.

PIONEER FAST PACKET LINE,

TO PITTSBURGH.

Through in 3½ days—Starts every morning at SIX O'CLOCK.

Via the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Rail-roads, and Pennsylvania Canal.



The above LINE leaves the West Chester House, corner of Broad and Race st. by entirely new eight wheel Cars and Boats of the very best construction.

Travellers may rest assured that the accommodations of the Pioneer Line, are equal in all respects if not superior to those of any other line.

Office, N. E. corner of 4th and Chesnut street.

For seats, apply as above, at No. 200 Market st. N. E. corner 3d and Willow sts. and at No. 31 South 3d st.

A. B. CUMMINGS, Agent.

Boarding.

A Few persons can be [illegible] accommodated with boarding and lodging in a private family, by applying at [illegible] No. 100 south 12th st.

oc 14—3t*

William Aitken,

TEACHER of the Piano Forte, No. 29 Perry street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Spruce and Pine streets.   oc 14—1t*

John Evans,

AT his Nursery, Master street, near the Commissioners Hall, in Kensington, informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and will dispose of at reasonable prices, about seven White Italian Mulberries; also some of the China Mulberry; about 1000 Alanthus, from 25 cents to 3 dollars a piece, likewise a large quantity of Paper Mulberry trees, together with a quantity of English Walnut, likewise of the Butter Nuts, and Pecan Nut Trees.—Also, Fruit and Forest trees of all kinds—together with the Balm of Gilead. A good discount given to those who may want a large quantity. Also, 40 thousand Rasberries of the best kind.   oc 14—1t*

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

ON third day, the thirty first of tenth month, that beautiful farm, situated in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, adjoining lands of John Vansant, Jeremiah Comfort, and others, this farm is, perhaps, the most pleasantly situated of any farm in Byberry. It contains about eighty two acres of land in fine cultivation, and is divided into fields of convenient size, with ten or twelve acres of bottom meadow, which may be made very productive.—There are fifteen or twenty acres of woodland, with a great proportion of Chesnut timber. The buildings are a tenant house, with out buildings. Application may be made before the sale, to John or Charles Comly, in Byberry, who will show the premises, or to the subscriber, at Frenton, New Jersey.   SAMUEL NEWBOLD.

10th month, 11, 1837.   oc 14—3t

For Sale,

ONE share in the Philadelphia Library. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.   aug 5—tf

Fruit and Shade Trees.

SAMUEL RHOADS, JR. having taken the NURSERY lately conducted by Cope & Rhoads, has for sale a good assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Catalogues with the prices, may be obtained at No. 250 Market street, Philada. and orders left there will be punctually attended to. Trees will be delivered in the city, and sent securely packed to any part of the United States. The season for transplanting will commence about the 20th inst.   oct 7—3t*

To Capitalists.

A SAFE and profitable investment is offered for Capital, in Real Estate in Pennsylvania. The situation is rapidly improving in value. From 10 to 15 thousand dollars will be required. For particulars, apply M. A. R. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.   sp 30—4t*

Removal.

MRS. HIGBEE, late Mrs. Stow, Milliner, has removed from No. 64 Zane st. to

No. 294 South Tenth, 3 doors below Pine.

sep 30—6t*

Now publishing, in monthly numbers the largest and cheapest periodical in the United States,

The Gentleman's Magazine,

EDITED BY WM. E. BURTON, PHILADA.

THE proprietors have much pleasure in announcing to the reading public, the complete success which has attended the establishment of this Magazine—a success far beyond their utmost expectations, and considerably exceeding the prosperity of any other publication in America. The daily increasing subscription list, and THE NUMEROUS COMMENDATORY NOTICES OF THE PRESS, attest the merits and the popularity of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, each number of which will contain more

ORIGINAL MATTER

Than any other monthly publication in the United States. The Contents embrace a fertile range of Amusing and Instructive Subjects, by Authors of celebrity. Original Tales of Powerful Interest; Humorous and Graphic Delineations of Men and Manners. Novel Sketches of Foreign Lands. Poetry; Characteristic Studies; Essays on Popular Subjects, and Biographical Notices of Celebrated or Eccentric Persons, with many Original Anecdotes. The Lives of Paganini, with likenesses; Prince Puckler, Muskau; Dickens, (Boz, the author of the Pickwick Papers, with a likeness; Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer; The Duchess of St. Albans, and Zingha, the Negro Queen, have already been given.

The new publications are reviewed in full; liberal Extracts are made from rare and valuable works—presenting a complete account of the popular Literature of the Day. An Original Copy-right Song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the Music every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine contains Seventy-two extra sized Octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, Two Large Volumes of one Thousand, Seven Hundred and Twenty eight columns—each column contains more than an octavo page of average print, and each monthly number has more reading matter than a volume of a novel. The work is neatly printed, on good paper and stitched in a neat colored cover. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to produce an agreeable book—an epitome of Life's adjunctives—a Literary Melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every Gentleman in the United States.

An Engraved Title Page, of superior production, embracing every possible variety of Pictorial Display, and executed in the first style of art, by J. A. Adams, of New York, accompanies the October Number.

Terms—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To induce Subscribers to forward their names immediately, the Publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can only remain in force till Christmas next. The Subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a Five Dollar Bill will produce Two Copies to the same direction, or a Club of Ten Dollars will command Five Copies.   oc 14—3tf

Unionville Academy,

CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Eight miles S. W. of West Chester—Sixteen N. W. of Wilmington.

THE course of studies in this Institution embraces Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, the various branches of Mathematics, Botany, Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. Likewise, the Latin, French, Spanish, and German Languages.

The situation is pleasant and healthy. Terms, $140 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Passengers from Philadelphia will take passage for Kennett Square, in the Baltimore line of stages.

CHEYNEY HANNUM.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia—Thomas Williamson, Conveyancer; Dr. Isaac Parrish; James M'Clure, Esq.; Joseph H. Seal, Merchant; Charles Atherton, Teacher.

West Chester—T. Haines, Esq.; T. S. Bell, Esq.; Wm. Everhart, Esq.; J. C. Strode, Principal of East Bradford Boarding School.   oc 14—3t*

IMPORTANT.

THE TEETHING OF INFANTS.—The time of dentition is a most important period of the infant state, and subjects it to manifold complaints and dangers.—Above a tenth part of infants die at this particular juncture, by symptoms proceeding from the irritations of the exquisitely sensible nervous parts of the gums, which eventually induce fever, inflammation, gangrene, twitching of the tendons, convulsions, &c. which formidable symptoms can at all times be obviated from causing such infantile mortality, by mothers and nurses promptly allaying the local irritation of the parts. To effect this desirable object, Dr. L. PARIS'S celebrated SYRUP for INFANTILE TEETHING, is unrivalled when applied to the INFANT'S GUMS, (according to directions.) it universally produces immediate relief; it is so pleasant and palliating that all BABES will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a recurrence of that fatal complaint, Convulsions. Sold at 100 Chatham st. N. Y. Sold at Dr. Evans' Office, No. 19 north Eighth st. Philada.   sp 9, '37—tf

ANOTHER TEST.

OF the efficacy of Dr. Faris's Soothing Syrup for Infant's Teething, from Mr. Wm. Johnson, 248 Hudson street, New York.

DEAR SIR—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful Dentition must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to alleviate infant misery and torture.—My infant while teething experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, when we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which, as soon as applied to the gums, produced a wonderful change, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use I am glad to inform you the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To the agents of Dr. Faris' Soothing Syrup.

The above medicine may be had at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philada.   sp 9, '37—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office.

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farts; Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Man and Women Cooks, Traveling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.

Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.

COAL, of the first quality, FOR SALE.

Wanted, a Scotch Shepherd.   sep 30—3t*

Wanted,

A THOROUGH Carriage Smith, of steady, sober habits, and regularly attentive to business, to whom steady employment and high wages will be given by us at our Carriage Manufactory, in the town of New Brighton, Beaver co. Pa. No one need apply except he comes well recommended for orderly conduct.

WILLIAM & HARVEY BLANCHARD,

sept 23—1f   New Brighton.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business, or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

A supply of their own importing of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand, and sold extremely low.

THE OHIO FARMER.

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF AN OLD MAN.
ENIGMA IN PRAISE OF WOMAN.

Happy that man most pass his life,
Who's free from matrimonial chains,
Who is directed by a wife,
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to unfold,
The falsehood that in woman dwell;
The words in woman you behold;
Is almost imperceptible.

Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given to be his mate,
'Till he beheld a woman's face:
Adam was in a happy state.

See in the female race appear,
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride,
Truth, darling of a heart sincere:
In woman never can reside.

They're always studying to cajoley,
Their name in malice and in lies;
Their leisure hours in virtuous joy:
To speed ne'er in their thoughts arise.

Destruction take the man I say,
Who make the Fair their chief delight,
Who no regard to woman pay;
Keep reason always in their sight.

N. B. The above has three readings—two to one in favor of women. To find the true reading, read the first and third, and then the second and fourth lines of each verse.

EPITAPH.

When London, of a rogue bereft,
Saw Tompkins, the distiller, die;
It seems some twenty pounds he left,
To pay a poet for a lie.

Thus wrote the hard, who, lacking gold,
Was yet in toil a fit bewilling.
'Tis none need not his worth declare,
Wicked his life was grand in shining!

"Jones, what did Squire Brammel mean when he told them 'ere chaps that were fishin' sp'ilers-tation that he would summon the old *poenon cease* gal at us." "Oh mother, you mean that *ponor cease* Intus." "Well, Josey, may be that were it, but I know it was somethin about a person."

Why is a love-letter like a Captain? D'ye give it up? Because it is a *Warrant of attachment*. *U. S. Gazette.*

A man in Lowell, in attempting to hang himself forgot to put the rope around his neck, and jumped off the barrel into a mud hole. He did not discover his mistake until he attempted to kick.

TURN ABOUT.—"——n, the comedian, and an inveterate wag, stumbling through the streets of A——, observed on a sign over the door of a shop, "Turning done here." He stopped in, and enquired for the master of the premises. "Can *you* be, sir," answered the first person he saw—"You're a turner?—know your business I have no doubt." "Certainly, sir, I turn in ivory, brass, wood, iron—in short in *every thing*." "Good! I oblige me by turning something while I wait." "What is it, sir?" "Turn me a somerset!" "Leave the shop, or I'll turn you out and——" "I'll overturn you if you try it!" returned the horrid creature.

During the American war, whilst Col. Burgoyne commanded at Cork, he saw a corpulent soldier among the spectators on parade, whom he addressed, "Who are you sir? You must be drilled twice a day to bring down your corpulency.—Who are you sir?" "Please your honor," replied Pat, "I am the *skeleton* of the 5th regiment of foot, who have just marched over America. The fact was so: for such was the carnage of the disastrous war that only the fat soldier and Captain Webb returned to Europe out of an entire regiment that went to America.

A woman who uniformly makes good coffee and does not scold even on a washing day, and would not be ashamed to be seen before breakfast time, will certainly make a good wife.

TAX ON BACHELORS.—A lady having remarked in company, that she thought there ought to be a tax on the single state—"*yes madam*," replied a gentleman present, "as on all other luxuries.

SUBLIMITY.—The Salem Gazette relates a good story illustrative of the comparative effects of sublimity on a man's mind. He was looking out of the window during a tremendous thunder storm. Peal on peal reverberated through the sky, as though the artillery of the heavens had ceutered to a single point.—"My——" exclaimed he, "what thunder! *and there goes my strip of peasat bottle!*

A familiar story is related of the benevolence of one of the sons of Ai. In serving at table, a slave had inadvertently dropped a dish of scalding broth on his master, the heedless wretch fell prostrate to deprecate his punishment, and repeated a verse of the Koran, 'Paradise is for those who command their anger.' 'I am not angry,' said the those who pardon offences.' 'I pardon you,' said the other who return good for evil.' 'I give you your liberty and four hundred pieces of silver.'

ANECDOTE.—The late Dr. West having married a very tall lady, whose name was Experience, was asked his opinion of matrimony; to which he replied, that the long Experience he found it a very comfortable thing.

THE FASHIONABLE.—A fashionable city lady, while in the country a short time since, inquired what those animals were which had such horns growing out of their ears,' as though it were not genteel for a woman to know a Cow.

SWIMMING OSTRICH.—Mr. Darwin, at a late meeting of the London Zoological Society, established the fact that the American Ostrich occasionally takes to the water and swims. On such occasions the weight of the body and massive legs make the bird nearly under the surface.—Several females deposite their eggs in one nest, and the male hatches them.

We copy the following curious notice from a paper recently established in the Wisconsin Territory:

Whereas, I has got an item that my claim in Skunk Settlement, on the Wissaconsicon river, has been jumped by some foreigners, out-laws, post-thieves, beef-stealers coming from some poor worn-out country, God knows where, Tom, Dick, and Harry—such as don't know how to swing, and hob-nal—of all sects of Christians. Now this is to inform all strangers in Wisconsin Territory, that I owns a sufficient land belonging to Uncle Sam, without taking my claim, therefore, take notice, all ye Hookers, Fakes, Duck Eyes, Sockers, Cornerackers, Yankees, Flat Heads, Wilderness Buck Saints, Bogus Bones, Rascalitators, Land Pirates, or what not, that if any one of you has squatted on my improvement and don't abscamble before I get there, well, as sure as Bull Creek—grease and gruinon you, and smack you into the middle of next week, as help us Moses.

REUBEN FLACK.

AMIABLE TRAIT.—Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to the late duke of Buccleugh, written on the death of the duchess, says that "among her numerous excellences she never failed to seem pleased with what she knew was meant to afford her pleasure.

COURAGEOUS OF THE ELEPHANT.—There is nothing that will sooner frighten the Elephant than the bleating of a Goat. However he may be engaged, to the hot pursuit of any object, if he hears the bleating of a goat, or any thing resembling it, he will pause, and then bound off with great speed, as though he were frightened out of his wits.

ANOTHER SCRAP

Those who have tasted Pungent dresses, which they wish to have colored and dressed over, and cannot afford to have them sent to the city for doing of it, may substitute a process of their own—far cheaper, and with equal success.

I will tell you of one method—you can try it, if you please, and I dare say your fathers or husbands would be better pleased with the appearance of your skill and industry, than with paying any bills for it.

Put two pounds of ground logwood in a bag, boil it well in a brass kettle—drain off the liquor, and wash the dress well in strong suds, and rinse it—wet it thoroughly in cider, and then immerse it in the dye—stir it well, that it may color all alike—keep it pretty warm; but not quite boiling, about half an hour—then wring it and rinse it in vinegar, to prevent its smutting.—You may iron it with your flat-iron, and it will have a fine lustre, as bright and lively as when new. Black is similar, the same as common Fergus, but considerably darker.—This is the way I did, and my husband says the color will do very well for farmers' wives and daughters.—*Maine Farmer.*

MODE OF LIVING IN IRELAND.

An *extraordinary* case was tried at N. York, before the Court of Common Pleas, in which Elish McGown was plaintiff, and William McGown was defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of £36, which the plaintiff claimed for the maintenance of the defendant's daughter, in Ireland, for the period of seven years, at one dollar per week. It was admitted that one hundred dollars had been paid. The defendant, it seems, had left Ireland in 1824, leaving his child Mary, a little girl of four years of age, in the care of her uncle, with whom she resided until 1832, when they both came to this country. In the course of the trial the following testimony was elicited, as reported by the *New York Daily Express*:

Patrick McGown was called to the stand.—Q. Patrick, did you know the plaintiff and the little girl in Ireland? A. Faith, you may say that—I lived only a quarter of a mile off. Q. In what kind of way did they live? A. In a way did they live? O, like other people, surely—eating and drinking. Q. Well, what did they eat and drink? A. O, potatoes were the principal dependence, and milk to astonish—that was the kind of milk, Patrick? A. What kind of milk is it? Buttermilk, to be sure. Q. Then they lived very well upon potatoes and buttermilk? A. Faith, they did, and sometimes male. Q. How often did they get meat to eat? A. Four or five times a year, sure—always upon holidays. Yate bacon and eggs there myself ate